

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0045] with the following amended paragraph:

As mentioned above, the capacitors C21,C22 and the first and second feedback capacitors C11, C12 of the filter are also variable. The structure of such a variable capacitor C is shown in ~~Fig. 5~~ Fig. 6. The variable capacitor C is connected between the nodes NC1 and NC2, where the node NC1 is on the higher potential. The variable capacitor C is effectively a capacitor bank consisting of parallel switched capacitors BC1-BCm, being switched individually on or off by the capacitor switches SC1-SCm. These latter may be realized with MOSFET transistors. Particularly with the feedback capacitors C11, C12 it is important to switch them from the correct side. As shown in ~~Fig. 5~~ Fig. 6, the capacitors BC1-BCm of the capacitor bank are switched from the side of the higher voltage node NC1, so that the capacitor switches SC1-SCm are also close to V_{dd} . In this manner the switches, e. g. MOSFET transistors, are at a sufficiently high potential to operate correctly. Note that the gates of the MOSFET transistors constituting the capacitor switches SC1-SCm may be driven through the bus 20 at a quite high voltage, in effect close to V_{dd} , independently from the potential of the nodes NC1 and NC2.

Please replace paragraph [0046] with the following amended paragraph:

The resistors R11,R21, R12 and R22 are variable resistors. The structure of such a variable resistor R is shown in ~~Fig. 6~~ Fig. 7. The variable resistor R is connected between the nodes NR1 and NR2, where the node NR1 is at the higher potential. The variable resistor R is effectively a resistor bank consisting of serially connected resistors BR1-BRq, being switched individually on or off by the resistor switches SR1-SRq. These latter may also be realized with MOSFET ~~transistors~~ transistors. The resistors BR1-BRq are connected in parallel with the switches SR1-SRq of the respective resistor, between the higher voltage node NR1 and the lower voltage node NR2, so that a resistor is "on" when the corresponding switch is open. When a resistor must be switched off, the associated switch closes, and short-circuits the resistor.

No new matter has been added.